THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*—

Number VI of Volume XXI. | SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 24, 1840. | *No. from Commencement, 1,043.*

TERMS OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.....CHAS. P. FISHER, *Editor and Proprietor.*

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday*, at $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square—(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, *must be free of Postage.*

Prospectus for the Extra Globe.

This paper will be published until the Presidential Election in November, 1840, with one number afterward giving the result in detail and an index.

Twenty-six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

Terms: One copy $1 | Twelve copies $10
Six copies 5 | Twenty-five copies 20

and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of subscribers procured upon this Prospectus, and the money, should be sent *directly to him*, postage paid, or through postmasters, who are authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank letters *written by themselves*, enclosing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Bank notes, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value.

No paper will be sent unless the money be *actually received.*

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1840. 1y

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to **No. 1**, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.

January 17, 1840. F

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

Just received ***and receiving,***

A large stock of *MEDICINES, Brushes, Glassware, Lemon Syrup, INSTRUMENTS, Soaps. Candles, Fresh Rice, Spices, Perfumes,* Tobacco, Cigars, *Paste Boards,* WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER, ALSO, a large supply of

Wines and Spirits, (for Medical use,)

which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the pressure of the times, by

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

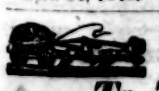
Salisbury, June 19, 1840. tf.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.



To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

WANTED.—A smart, active Negro Girl, to do the cooking and washing of a small family, for the balance of this year.

☞ Apply at this Office. June 5, 1840

More Good Things, JUST RECEIVED, AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE

MONS. ROUECHE

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a Splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in his line of business—among which will be found

Sardines,
Herrings,
Codfish,
Mackarel,
Cheese,
All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and ginger Nuts,
Anchois,
First rate Oysters,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, and Spice,
Spanish Cigars—best,
Chewing and smoking Tobacco,
Starch,
Soap,
Molasses,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Coffee,
Raisins,
Almonds,
Oranges,
Lemons,
Pine Apples,
Bananas,
Malaga Grapes,
Hyson Tea,
Powder and Shot,
London Mustard,
" Porter,
English Walnuts,
Cocoa Nuts,
Figs,
Hazle Nuts,
Albany Ale,
Newark Cider,
Essence of Cinnamon,
" Mint,
" Cloves,
All kinds of Cordials,
All kinds of Wines,
All kinds of Liquors,
All of the best quality and latest importations;

Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell very low for cash.

Mons. Roueche returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its continuance. [Feb. 14, 1840.—25.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons,* and *Vests,* of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style,* and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic,* or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramseur of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent attentions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Tables, Bar and Stables are supplied in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1840. tf

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

From the

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY—WHAT IS IT?

The Constitution of the United States provides that "*no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in pursuance of appropriations made by law.*"

The palpable meaning of this is, that the money collected of the people by taxes and duties, should be paid into the Treasury, and there remain until Congress should appropriate it by law to some public objects, when it might be drawn out for those objects, and no other.

The main design was *to prevent the application of the public money to private use.*

The Treasurer of the United States, and the various collectors, were then the keepers of the public moneys.

But there was a class of men in the country who wanted to get hold of the public money for their private use, which could not be done unless the Constitution could be evaded.

This class were favored by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, the first Secretary of the Treasury.

The object could not be accomplished by permitting the Treasurer and collectors to lend out the public money—the violation of the Constitution would be too palpable, and the people would understand it.

An ingenious plan was therefore devised to evade the Constitution, get money out of the Treasury without an appropriation, and make use of it for private purposes.

This plan was to make Banks its keepers.

Instead of keeping it, they would silently lend it out, the people would know nothing about it, and the Constitution would become, in that respect, a dead letter, while the stockholders of Banks, and the borrowers of their deposits, would get rich by using the money of the people!

So adroitly and quietly was the thing managed, that the whole country slid into this unconstitutional system without being aware of the principles involved in it.

The Secretary of the Treasury every year reported that there were so many millions in the Treasury, when in fact, there was not a dollar there, the whole having been lent out to traders and speculators and the Government having nothing left but a credit on the books of the Banks.

In 1837, all these keepers of the public moneys became defaulters. Having lent out the public money, and not being able to collect it, they refused to pay the warrants of the Treasurer, and acknowledged themselves defaulters, one and all.

This threw the Government back upon the original plan of the Constitution, and began to open the eyes of the people.

It was now discovered that the idea of keeping the public money in Banks was all a sham, that, in effect, it was not deposited there to be KEPT, but to be LOANED OUT, and that the result was a subversion of the provision of the Constitution, which requires that it shall be kept in the Treasury until drawn out by the authority of an appropriation by Congress.

Having witnessed in this result, the fa a consequences of a departure from the Constitution, the the PRESIDENT reverted to the safe plan of that instrument, and recommended a system which should prevent the drawing of any money from the Treasury except in pursuance of appropriations made by law. Whether this plan should be adopted, or whether the defaulters of 1837 shall be again employed with the view that they shall still lend out the public money, is one of the leading questions which has agitated the country ever since.

Stripped of all disguises, the question is just this: "*Shall the public money be applied to private uses?*"

The Democracy says "*it shall not.*"—The Federal party says "*it shall.*" And this is the great point in controversy.

From the North Carolina Standard.

HARRISON'S FEDERALISM

It is a little amusing to see the *Federalists* of the old school, who are now in the ranks of the "whigs," anxious to clear Gen. *Harrison* of the charge of being a *Federalist.* Do they think Federalism a crime? No; but they know the people will never sanction the doctrines of that party, and therefore strive to *deceive* them by denying their own faith!

In regard to Gen. *Harrison's* Federalism, there is the most ample testimony, so much, that it is surprising that even the Whiggery should attempt to deceive the people on the subject. For our part, we should think farther testimony on the subject unnecessary; but some of our political friends have thought otherwise, and have collected facts to the point. Several citizens of the fairest character and the most unimpeachable veracity certify to Harrison's Federalism.

Mr. Fowler, of Lexington (Ken.) says, in reference to the proceedings of Congress in 1799 and 1800, in a letter addressed to H. Daniel: "In answer to your letter of this date, (June 27. 1840) I will say that I was in Congress, as a member, during the great struggle between Jefferson and Adams, and know the fact, that William Henry Harrison, then a delegate from the Northwestern Territory, was upon the side of Mr. Adams. He was a Federalist, and wore the black cockade."

Mr. Price of Trumbull county, Ohio, who is spoken of in the Buffalo Republican as a highly respectable man, and extensively known throughout the State, has given, under oath, matter concerning Gen. Harrison, of which the following is an extract:

"That he frequently saw him and heard him converse on political matters at that time, and that he knows him to have been a member of the Federal party at that time—HAS FREQUENTLY SEEN HIM WEAR THE BLACK COCKADE BADGE OF FEDERALISM ATTACHED TO HIS HAT—and that he distinctly remembers hearing him observe, in an argument in favor of the sedition law, in presence of Charles Pemberton and others, that he thought it was proper for the President, the heads of the Departments, and members of Congress, TO HAVE A SHIELD THROWN AROUND THEM THAT THEY SHOULD NOT BE IN THE MOUTH OF EVERY BLACKGUARD THAT WALKED THE STREETS."

Having thus settled this and other proofs, we deem [illegible] and will make some of the gents [illegible] Federalist.

From the Yorkville (S. C.) Compiler.

TO THE PEOPLE.

Some of our citizens have expressed a great curiosity, to know why so great a number—and some seemingly foolish interrogatories are propounded to them in taking the Census on this occasion.—The why's and wherefore's have repeatedly been asked of Capt. Fulton, the present Censor of this District—and a worthy veteran of the revolution. In order to satisfy the people fully on this subject, and to save the troublesome and useless expenditure of time in answering questions when he should be asking them, he has taken it upon himself to write to two of our Congressmen, Gen. Rodgers and J. C. Calhoun, to state what were the reasons and motives Government had in requiring a census of this nature to be taken. All therefore who wish to satisfy themselves on this subject can do so by a perusal of the subjoined letter, which Capt. Fulton received from General James Rogers:

"WASHINGTON CITY, June 1st, 1840.

DEAR FRIEND: Your letter respecting the reasons why so many enquiries are made in taking the census, and the motives of those who framed the law, has been received, and in answer to that, and one addressed to Mr. Calhoun, I have to say, that he tells me and all others of whom I have enquired, that the only motive of the Government, is to know fully and in detail the resources and wealth of the country, and the precise statistics of our productions and crops; so as to know how rich and happy a people we are, with no intention or design as they believe, to do any thing else than to show the world what we are, and what we can do as a people or nation. Mr. Calhoun told me to say, that as far as he knew or believed, there was no other design than the one I have give above, and to relieve him from a separate reply to yours."

SCARECROW ELOQUENCE.

"My uncle Toby" did not say it—but such nevertheless was the fact—that the reason why "our army swore terribly in Flanders," was because they got terribly flogged. There is no other reason why the Whig orators are seen so often not only 'tearing a passion to tatters' by raking Billingsgate street for matter of entertainment. The travelling Whig missionaries from Congress deserve the credit of bringing to market this muddy fustian—it is scarcely too bad to apply to their progress from log cabin to log cabin. Pope's lines describing the victorious course of one of the poet racers of the Dunciad.

"Renewed by ordure's sympathetic force,
As oil'd with magic juices for the course,
Vigorous he rises; from the effluvia strong,
Imbibes new life, and scours and stinks along."

But a worse feature even than the vulgarity, the emptying out of the dregs of their wholesale potations, when the last effort of the "deboshed fish" to swim calls forth the bacchanal noise which passes for "Whig enthusiasm," is the utter contempt for the moral feelings of the community which has come to form a marked characteristic not only of Whig doings but of Whig speeches. With them the Bible and all things sacred and awful are [illegible] ed together into their foul chaldron of faction, their orators dish it out to the multitude with a glee that might have become the witches of Macbeth. That people listen to them with no expression of disapprobation is pregnant proof that the maxim, to "beat first, those whom you would destroy," has not been lost on the Federal leaders. We had once hoped that the man who occupied the station or revered [illegible] of a South Carolina gentleman, [illegible] less to enact such [illegible] the people however will be [illegible] to be astonished at any [illegible] of HARRISON enthusiasm.

At a late celebration at Hanover, Va., a representative from South Carolina addressed the meeting in a speech, the concluding and most glorious point of which is thus reported.

"And I say to you, (said General T) one more fire, my brave boys, on the office holders, and the victory is ours—for they are giving way like all h—l upon the right!"

This noble specimen of the Hard Cider sublime, we are assured by the reporter, "excited vast and uproarious applause." It is not the record of an enemy—it is the official report of the Richmond Whig, in which the orator is thus introduced:

"Gen. Thompson's speech was just the reverse of Mr. Clay's, and yet it was one of the finest we ever listened to of its kind. Mr Clay's was grand, dignified and eloquent. Gen. Thompson's was racy, sharp shooting, full of flashes of wit and scathing sarcasm."

For the interpretation of the "*racy,*" we presume the reader should be referred to Pope's verses already quoted. The "flashes" need no exposition when it is remembered from how big an abyss he drew his lurid light, and whoever has any just moral feeling requireth not to be told upon what part of humanity his speech was a *humiliating,* if not a "*scathing* sarcasm."

But we hope, nay we are sure, that the Orator's well known military enthusiasm blinded him to the impropriety of his language. We venture to say that, place him in the scene he has imagined, with the legions of the enemy in disastrous flight in front and "the other place" in the rear, he would be quite unable to keep himself from doing prodigies, and that his "general orders" in such a case would be of necessity by far too vehement in style to read smoothly the next week. And while cutting to the right and left among the cider casks, like Don Quixote fighting the wine sacks in his night gown, we ought perhaps to remember that he was in the heat of victory and "felt a little wolfy about the neck." The misfortune is that his words should have been remembered.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A venerable old soldier of the revolution, a man who had fought and bled for the country in times which "tried men's souls," came to our office the other day to get a newspaper. The old gentleman still preserves the erect bearing which he had doubtless acquired in the wars of '76, and yet retains a lively recollection of scenes and struggles which must endear every grey-haired veteran who remains among us, to those who are now enjoying the full fruition of their toils and dangers. What kind of paper will you have, sir? said we, after he had taken a seat. "A Whig paper, to be sure," said the old gentleman, "I was a Whig in the Revolution, young man, and I am too old to change now." We then handed him one of the leading Whig papers of the day, and the old man threw it aside with an appearance of great dissatisfaction; "that," said he, "is modern Whiggery, it is not my kind of Whiggery, I want you to give me what you call a DEMOCRATIC paper."—[illegible]

From the Globe.

PROSTITUTION OF THE SACRED FUNCTIONS

We have the following singular narrative from a gentleman of high character in the West. [illegible] unquestionably true, unless he has been grossly deceived, a thing not probable. In a note, our correspondent says:

"The statement may be relied on. The name of the preacher, I am told, is Conwell, but cannot vouch for this. There is another man playing the same game in Kentucky. Conwell is a Methodist local preacher, store-keeper, and a candidate."

A sedate, respectable citizen of one of our [illegible] tern cities was travelling lately in Indiana, and stopped one evening at a village on White-river. He had taken his supper, when the landlord of the house he stopped, informed him that there was to be a religious meeting in the village, and asked him to attend it. Our traveller being a man of a serious turn of mind, who would rather spend an evening in worship, and listening to a profitable discourse, than idle it away in the bar-room of a tavern, very cheerfully accepted the invitation, and followed his host to the meeting-house. A numerous and very orderly congregation were assembled; and the exercises of the evening were commenced by singing a hymn. When that was finished, the preacher rose to pray, and the devout part of the audience knelt—the prayer was opened in the usual form. The preacher, with apparent devotion, approached the throne of grace, dwelt on the various blessings then enjoyed by those around him, especially in the conversion of many [illegible] from sin and satan to the kingdom of Christ; and then, to the astonishment and horror of all the serious part of his audience, proceeded to utter thanksgivings that many also had been convinced of the sin of Democracy; they had seen the error of the Sub-Treasury, and had turned from Martin Van Buren and Loco Focoism to the marvellous light of Whiggery! I do not pretend to give the exact words, nor to follow out this wretched specimen of blasphemy in his daring desecration of the holy exercises of the sanctuary. It is enough to describe such things in general terms. The traveller [illegible] had been inveigled into the Tippecanoe club, and the idea that he was going to meeting, rose from his kneeling posture when he heard the [illegible] of grace insulted by the discourse of a party [illegible] and looked round him. Many other people, [illegible] had been deceived like himself, were still on their knees, but in addition, the house had become crowded with the bar-room lawyers and all the idlers of the village, who had been more especially informed as to the vile purpose of the meeting, and who now stood around laughing and [illegible] in this scene of disgusting depravity. The preacher rose from his knees, and said, 'Let us conclude the solemn exercises of the evening by singing a hymn;' and then beckoned to some one among the audience, who arose and began to sing a Tippecanoe song, in which a few Whigs and boys joined. Then the preacher, taking a text, and again rising and prostituting the form of that religion of which [illegible] told he is an ordained minister, delivered a political harangue, containing the usual cant about the extravagance of the Administration, hard times, the ruined credit of the country, and changes that were going on for Harrison and hard cider. Enough—this subject is too disgusting to be pursued in all its details. But the service of Whiggery should be complete, unless some of our Indiana friends in the region of Brookville or Connersville, can tell us the name of this Federal circuit-rider—and whether he is a distiller or a merchant, or a candidate for the Legislature—or all these things, as well as a gospel minister. Some of our Kentucky friends also may inform us whether a mission has not been established in that State to advocate the hard cider candidate under the cloak of religion.

Judge Berrien has published, by way of presume of defending Gen. Harrison, from the charge of being a Tariff and Anti Slavery man—a letter from the latter to himself written in 1836, which, so far from acquitting the General, sustains the charges.

As to Abolition, Harrison says:

"1st. I do not think that Congress can abolish, or in any manner interfere with slavery, as it exists in the States, but upon the application of the States—nor abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the States of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the District."

Here then, Harrison admits the constitutional right of Congress to touch the question, and interfere with slavery, and to emancipate in the States, with the consent of any slave State—or in the District of Columbia, with the consent of Virginia and Maryland. Now, the consent of a State to a violation of a compact made not with one only, but with all slaveholding States—cannot justify a violation of the compact, and the South insists that Congress has no right to interfere, either with or without such consent. This is the strong Southern ground, and let Southrons beware how they abandon it, to excuse their Harrisonism! The quotation above is in strict conformity with Harrison's plan of using the surplus revenue for Abolition, the dangerous character of which we recently demonstrated.

As to the Tariff views, he plays non-committal as far as he can. He says:

"2d. Good faith and the peace and harmony of the Union do, in my opinion, require that the compromise of the Tariff, known as Mr. Clay's bill, should be carried out according to its spirit and intention."

That he is opposed to the policy of taxation for protection—(we know he is not opposed) but only that he approves Mr. Clay's Bill of Compromise. So does Mr. Clay, the father of the protective policy—and so do many of the ultra Federal Tariffites—*Mercury.*

MR. LOMAX: A short time since, Mr. Charles Manly addressed a portion of the citizens of Wake and Johnston counties, at Debner's (formerly Role's) store; and I understand, from authority which no man can doubt, that in defending and praising General Harrison's celebrated law for selling poor white people for fines and costs upon law suits, he made use of the following emphatic language, viz: "I declare that I would not only have voted to hire or sell them (the poor who had broken the penal law) out, until they paid their fines and costs; but I would have voted to put SHACKLES upon them and whip them until [illegible]

CATCHING A TARTAR.

Whoever has visited Washington city, has observed near the Capitol, a string of book-stores filled with carricatures of the prominent Democrats of the country, which attracting the passing crowd, are always surrounded by a bevy of lookers on.—A few weeks by-gone, one of our old fashioned Democratic Lancaster County farmers, while on his annual visit to the Capitol, halted among the crowd before one of these picture shops, to see what caused so much curiosity. Amused at the traits of men whom he had always esteemed, he walked into the store, and was soon most politely accosted by a little gentleman behind the counter, who opening his assortment of carricatures to our old friend, explained them in a very satisfactory way.

"This is Mr. Calhoun embracing Mr. Van Buren, and is intended to burlesque the recent union of the President and Johnny C."

"This is old Tom Benton pursuing his gold humbug—that gilded butterfly which he cannot catch."

"This is Gen. Jackson destroying the Bank.—Ah, my dear sir, this wicked Administration will destroy all the farmers in the country. You know that wheat is frightfully low."

"Yes," responded our friend quietly, "and what is the cause? I want to know that. I am a seeker after light and wish to judge calmly."

"I know you do. I know all the farmers do.—It only requires them to know, to get every man of them to vote for Gen. Harrison, who will be elected as sure as that you will support him, which I know is settled.—Your appearance shows that, said"——

"But let me hear the cause of these low prices."

"Why, this wicked administration, and the destruction of the old United States Bank. That is plain enough."

The old Republican looked at the shopman for a moment steadily and earnestly; at last he said:

"And is that the cause why my wheat is so low?"

"Yes, my dear sir," responded the picture dealer, delighted at the impression he was making.

There was another pause—when the old man again spoke.

"Who," he enquired, "who was President in 1825? I almost forget now."

"Oh—why, John Adams."

"So he was, I ought to have known.—Let me see; the old National Bank was in full operation then?"

"Ah, yes, in full tide of successful experiment, as the old General used to say."

"Well, you admit this. Why, my dear friend, I got less for my flour during the time of old John's Administration, and while his Bank was in operation, than ever before or since."

The shop man looked cannon balls and poignards. He could not answer, save by a scowl black as that which preceded a thunder storm. At last he muttered, in angry syllables,

"You are nothing but an imposture, and pretend to be what you are not."

"My friend, you mistake," responded the old man, "I am a farmer, and as such, will vote for old Martin, who, during his boyhood, labored as a farmer's help. I have always been a Democrat. The way I fell into that habit was during the Revolution, when a young man. Before I came of age, I determined to go for that party which loved its country most, and against the men who were fighting the British army while the poor Americans were starving for food. When I first voted, I watched the movements of both. All the Democrats went for the country, while all the old tories voted against it. As I continue to believe your party is the latter, I of course must be excused for going against it still. So good morning to you."

Lancaster Intelligencer.

Questions for the British Whigs.— We submit the following questions to those who are crying out against the Administration and the Democratic party, for the enlightened course pursued by them on the currency question, and hope they will reply in such a manner, as will throw some light upon the important principles involved in their elucidation. In the year referred to, be it remembered, the United States Bank was in full operation.

Why did real estate which sold in 1817, $1,500,000 bring only $500,000 in 1818? Was it the want of a United States Bank?

Why was it that flour sold for from $12 to 13 per barrel in 1817, and only four and a half, in 1818? Was it Gen. Jackson tinkering with the currency?

Why were our imports sixty millions more than our exports in 1816? Was it the specie humbug.

Why were thousands and tens of thousands thrown out of employment in 1818 and 1819? Was it the "Sub-Treasury?"

Why was it that in 1816 and '17, wild and reckless speculations were engaged in, and wanton extravagance and luxury were the order of the day?—Was it the "want of paper money?"

Why was it in 1818, '19, '20, and '21, our banks, our merchants, and our manufacturers, from Maine to Georgia, were all involved in common bankruptcy?—was it "caused by the Administration of Martin Van Buren?"

Why were the exchanges more deranged in 1818, and the three subsequent years, than they were before, or have been since?—Was it the want of a "great regulator?"

Now, we defy the British Whigs to disprove the facts contained in the above queries. If they attempt it, it will but attest their ignorance of our official history; and make more manifest the glaring hypocrisy which marks the policy they are pursuing in relation "to high prices," and "better times." The truth is, that the very causes which have produced all the misery and distress in this country—banks and paper money—they are now trying to renovate and perpetuate, that they may again launch out in the ocean of speculation, extravagance and luxury, unmindful of their consequences upon the great mass of the people. To assist them, however, in their researches, we refer them to Niles' Register, debates in Congress, proceedings of the different State Legislatures, prices current of the day, reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, newspapers, and last, though not least, the mechanics and laboring men, who now have a vivid recollection of the sufferings they experienced from the grand breaking up of a system of finance, being conceived in sin, and brought forth iniquity, carrying in its train—as all measures must, which are not founded in justice or the immutable laws of nature—ruin and desolation, as well on the innocent as the guily.—*N. Y. New Era.*

A Nothern paper asks a question of some importance, viz: "Who will be President if Harrison should be elected?" It is generally supposed that Mr. Webster will wear the *breeches*, while "the Committee" are embroidering the petticoat. John Q. Adams to be Secretary of State, and Mr. Clay to receive a vote of thanks and a tin cup of hard cider, in consideration of his swallowing the Abolition *Black Ball* at Harrisburg.

Charleston Mercury.

CAUSE OF THE HARD TIMES.

The Valley Star gives the following very good causes for hard times:

In 1836, the Imports exceeded the exports	$61,317,669
In 1839, the excess of Imports, was	39,260,000
Here is an excess in these two years	$100,577,669

This excess must be paid, and after such reckless extravagance what else could we expect, but that it would give us some trouble to discharge the debt?—*Here is one cause of the "hard times."*

There is still another cause of these hard times. *In former times we exported grain*—in late years we have been *importing grain*. Here is the evidence in support of this assertion.

	Bushels.
In 1830, the Esports of grain were equivalent to	7,500,500
In 1831,	11,250,000
In 1839, the Imports were	9,924,000
" 1838,	891,500

Is it not ridiculous then to charge Van Buren with causing the hard times? Out upon such hypocrites!—*Knoxville (Tenn.) Argus.*

Correspondence of the Albany Argus.

A "LOG CABIN" DEMOLISHED.

Jamestown, July 7, 1840.

DEAR SIR: A log cabin was raised in the town of Broadalbin, on Thursday last, by the Feds, in honor of Harrison and Tyler. Some 50 or 60 attended on that occasion; and there was literally "great excitement," since hard cider and something stronger were freely used. I am informed that that peaceable and quiet place never exhibited such a scene of intemperance as on the few days this log cabin was allowed to stand. After many consultations and whisperings among the more temperate and sober-minded Feds, they came to the conclusion to take down their log cabin, believing that the cause of Harrison and Tyler would be injured if it was left standing longer. ☞ And be it remembered, that on the 4th of July, 1840, there assembled in the town of Broadalbin, Fulton county, some 100 Feds, and, in a peaceable and quiet manner, surrounded their log cabin, tore it from its foundation, and buried it without the honors of war. This log cabin was two days old, and was fairly murdered in infancy.

You can rely on the above as facts. I had them from a gentleman of undoubted truth.

The Gin'ral's Speech.—The speech delivered by Harrison at Fort Meigs shows the wisdom of the freinds who corked him up, to keep until after the election. A more wretched piece of drivelling egotism, and point-no-point bossing for popularity could hardly have been invented as a burlesque! It is a regular dogberry affair. The Whigs had better stable him again, before the people get the full measure of his ears. Gag him! and cover him up in a Lion's skin, and stick to "Hard Cider." Even that is better than milk and water. If Harrison is allowed to mix the two, Whiggery will be hurt in the bowels, besides having *mania potu*. Shut him up! shut him up! It won't do! As you were!—Steady!—Petticoat!—Dress!—GUIDES to the front!—MARK TIME!

Charleston Mercury.

DANIEL WEBSTER—BILL OF CREDIT.

Extracted from the legal opinion of Daniel Webster, furnished Messrs. Barings, Brothers & Co., London, October 16th, 1839.

"The term "*Bill of credit*," is familiar in our political history, and its meaning *well ascertained and settled*, not only by that *history*, but by *Judicial interpretation* and *decisions* from the *highest* source. For the purpose of this opinion, it may be sufficient to say, that *BILLS OF CREDIT, the subject of prohibition in the Constitution of the United States, were essentially* PAPER MONEY. They were *paper issues*, intended for circulation, and for receipt into the Treasury as cash, and were *sometimes* made a *tender* in payment of debts. TO PUT AN END, at once and *forever*, to *evils* of this sort, and to *dangers* from this source, the Constitution of the United States has declared that "no State shall *emit* bills of credit, nor *make any thing* but GOLD *and* SILVER a *tender* in payment of *debts*, nor *pass* any law which *shall impair the obligation of contracts.*"

Truth Acknowledged.—The New York Star of a late date, a prominent Whig paper, used the following language:

"We are bound to admit that a part, and no considerable portion of the Whig party in this State is tinctured, and strongly too, with Abolition feelings.

"We fear, from recent indications, that the Administration at Albany is too much inclined to the influence of the Abolitionists, in which case, it will be necessary at all hazards to counteract the influence."

This is a very candid admission. The Whig Administration in the State of New York is so strongly tinctured with Abolition as to be under its influence. This is one of the reasons which satisfies Gen. Mum with his alliance with the fanatics.

Short and Sweet.—The following resolution was adopted at a Democratic meeting held at Hillsboro', Washington County, Ohio, on the 2nd May, viz:

Resolved, That WE DON'T BELIEVE IN BEING SOLD AS WHITE SLAVES."

Go it, all the Decency.—At a Whig celebration at Abolition head quarters, New York, the following toast was drank by a hard cider Harrisonian amidst the hearty cheers of his brethren:—"Whiggery and Niggery—now and forever, one and inseperable."—*Spirit of the Democracy.*

SKYING A COPPER, OR "AS IN PRAESENTI."

"*Little Stanly*" one day set his jawbone ajar,
Rating *Colquitt and Cooper, Black, Troup* and *Lamar*:—
"They have *changed*, but I'm firm as Gibralter,"
says he,
"They may *change* like the Moon; but they cannot change *me!*"
Quoth Pat, "I'll endarsh you that *asseveration*,
You are stamp'd a Whig coin of low *denomination*,
And for once you've told truth to its fullest extent,
For none but a fool thinks of *changing a* CENT."

WINGLES.

Curious Certificates!—There is a gentleman in Baltimore, says the "Patriot," a Federal paper of that city, "who has seen him" (Gen. Harrison) "at the Post Office, within the last few weeks, *taking his own letters from the Office* and opening them as he stood or walked about his business." What next!

The North Eastern Boundary.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Washington, Monday, June 23d, says the British Government has accepted the last proposition of the Government of the United States, in relation to the adjustment of the boundary question, with some slight modifications. It is understood that under this arrangement there is to be a Convention for an exploration and survey of the boundary, according to the treaty of 1783, with an Umpire to decide on all questions, as to which the commissioners disagree.

From the Ohio Statesman.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

In Clarke County, a Federalist stop-lawyer said, that all the Democrats that were on his books, he sued without pause or mercy on the spot in the spring of 1840, but he would not sue a Whig whose name was on his books for money till next fall or next spring.

In Montgomery county, a Federalist discharged a good and worthy journeyman from his employ, because the young man was a Democrat, and would not turn to Federalism.

In Mercer county, a Federalist insulted a young Democrat, a mechanic of good character, industrious, worthy, modest man, and when he undertook to talk coolly and decently to the Federalist, he told the young man "to shut up his jaws," that he "was an alien, and had no right to speak in this country, that foreigners had no right of that kind here."

In Muskingum county, a Federalist said, that they had long enough addressed the reason and judgment of the people without success, and that now they would address their prejudice and ignorance.

In the Senate of New York, in the winter of 1839, Root, a Blue light Federalist, said, when speaking in favor of a law to deprive poor men of the right to vote: "The sailors, the soldiers, the aliens, and the other cattle [mechanics and laborers] composing the offscourings of creation, could turn the balance of parties, if not subjected to some restraint, as the contemplated law would afford."

Let the readers of the Statesman send up "Facts for the People." They are to be found in every neighborhood, thick as black berries, wherever Federal violence dare break out and show itself.

THE DOUBLE-FACED CANDIDATE.

It is obvious that General Harrison is endeavoring to make himself acceptable to all parts of the Union, by means of letters written *for the private eye*. To Mr. Evans, an Abolition member of Congress from Maine, he writes, that it would be impossible for him to do any thing to spread slavery, for the reason, "that while only 18 years of age, he, with others, did every thing in his power to effect the emancipation of slaves—that he was to inherit a large property in slaves, and subsequently, not only emancipated his own, but purchased others, for the purpose of emancipating them."

This was intended for the Northern Market.—He next writes a letter to his kinsman, Mr. Lyons of Virginia, in which he undertakes to clear his skirts of Abolitionism—intimating that he (Harrison) had made a mistake in his address to the people of Ohio, wherein he said that he had been a member of an Abolition society—for he always considered it a Humane Society, to which he belonged, he does not know how it happened that he should have called it an Abolition Society. This was designed for the Southern Market. And now we hear of a letter written by Gen. Harrison, to Mr. Henry of Illinois, on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, which like the two others above mentioned, was designed for *the private eye*, not to be published, but to be shown among their friends. Why this precaution in the *old Soldier?* The object is palpable. It is to wear one face for the Northern and Western Abolitionists, and another for Southern Slaveholders. Both of these divisions of the Whig party may be conciliated so long as his private letters remain unpublished.—Now, the publication of his letter to Lyons appears to have been a breach of confidence; for he expressly says, "I do not wish what I have said to be published, but I have no objection that the facts should be stated, and reference given to me as having furnished them." Why did Gen. Harrison object to the publication of this letter? Because he was afraid it would find its way into the Northern and Western papers, and thus injure him in the estimation of his dear abolition friends to whom he is indebted for his nomination. Will the people support a man for the highest office in their gift, who will make no public declaration of his principles, but who writes letters to abolitionists referring them to his connexion with an abolition society, when only eighteen years old, as evidence of his friendship for the colored race, and at the same time writes private letters to his friends, in Virginia, Georgia, &c., pointing them to his speech at Vincennes some years since, for "proof positive" of his devotion to southern interests? Will the freemen of America bestow their suffrages on a man who has one set of opinions for the North, another for the South, and perhaps another for the West! We cannot believe it.—*Lynchburg Rep.*

From the Georgia Constitutionalist.

Will the federal whigs deny, that whilst General Harrison admits the unconstitutionality of a United States Bank, he says, if elected to the Presidency and it can be made to appear that the exigencies of the country requires such an institution, he will not withhold his constitutional sanction from chartering it? If they will not or cannot deny the above facts, do they not prove him a man of loose principles—of easy virtue, and consequently, unfit to be the President of these United States.

Will they deny his adhesion to, and support of, the administrations of both the Adams', and received office from them?

Will they deny the voting to sell white men into slavery, and its being long an object near his heart to appropriate the whole surplus revenue of the country to buying up negroes and setting them free?

Will they deny his complaining of the charge of being friendly to slavery?

Will they deny his joining an Abolition Society in Richmond, Virginia, at the early age of 18 years?—that he obtained a certificate of membership from Judge Gatch, of Clermont county; and of his boasting, that "the obligations he then came under, he had faithfully performed?

Will they deny that in early life, Gen. Harrison removed from old slave holding Virginia to a free State, for the purpose of living up to, and carrying out the principles of his early adoption—and thanking his God, in doing so, that he had got clear of Virginia politics and Virginia slavery?

Will they deny that Gen. Harrison is, and ever has been a citizen of a free State, since he left old slave-holding Virginia?

Will they deny, that in the course of last summer, whilst Mr. Clay was on his electioneering tour through the Northern and Middle States, the Abolitionists, alarmed at his growing popularity, held a numerously attended convention in the city of Albany, in the State of New York, and unanimously resolved, that they would not support any candidate for the Presidency that owned slaves—that resided in a slave-holding State, or was friendly to the institution of slavery?

Will they deny, that pending the nomination, the federal whig journals in the north and north-west, friendly to the nomination of Mr. Clay, denounced Gen. Harrison as an abolitionist—as an old dotard, incompetent from the imbecility of age? and the abolition whig journals denounced Mr. Clay as a slave-holder, a slave-driver, and an enemy to human liberty?

Will they deny, that at the nominating Convention at Harrisburg, Mr. Clay and Gen. Scott were the candidates of the federal whigs, and Gen. Harrison the candidate of the abolition whigs? That the federal whigs sustained their favorite, (Mr. Clay,) with great pertinacity during several ballotings, and though he had a plurality of the votes, and near a majority of the whole, yet the abolition whigs, in obedience to the resolutions previously entered into at Albany, were obstinate and unyielding, and as they would not give up Gen. Harrison and go over to Mr. Clay, the federal whigs, rather than that the Convention should end in an abortion, yielded their candidate, gave up Mr. Clay, and went over to the abolitionists, because the abolitionists would not yield to them, and nominated Gen. Harrison?

If the above facts cannot be denied, they stamp on Gen. Harrison not only federalism, but the more odious principles of abolitionism, from which he can only be relieved by his own open, frank and candid disavowal—not by his committee or partisans—but in his own person. Let him then disavow those doctrines, and pledge to veto any act of Congress interfering with the institution of slavery, and he will in this respect, stand on the same ground with Mr Van Buren. But this he dare not do—he knows if he does, the obligations he is under to the abolitionists, will be proclaimed from Maine to Arkansas—from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains.

To the Public.

A publication in the last "Carolina Watchman," signed by William Murphy, and its contents certified to by two of his clerks—his brother James and Mr. Pendergrass—and John Thompson, would, if left uncontradicted, show me to be unworthy the confidence of my fellow citizens. However reluctant I may be to appear before the public in a newspaper controversy of this sort, justice to myself compels me to state what did actually occur between Mr. Murphy and myself on the occasion alluded to by him.

On the 12th inst., at the store of John & William Murphy, in the presence of his certificate men, Peter Earnheart, and probably some others, Mr. William Murphy, after talking on politics awhile, remarked that the Sub-Treasury had become a law, and you will feel it before long. Mr. Earnhart replied, that he thought it would be a good law. Well, said Mr. Murphy, there is due this establishment about $30,000, by the people of Rowan, and about the same amount due the old man, (his father,) and all those who go about railing out against the Banks and the Merchants, and I understood him by his language, to include those who abuse the Whig party, must come forward and pay up. He said much more about the Whig and Van Buren men, and about demanding debts in specie, but his precise words I cannot now remember. His threats I considered at the time as thrust at me, as I was owing the firm, and so stated to Mr. Earnhart soon after leaving the store. I never acknowledged to Mr. Murphy, nor to any of his clerks or underlings, that I had told a falsehood about the conversation. I agreed to give him a certificate, if he would put the whole truth into it—this he refused to do, and I would not sign it. If in speaking of the matter to any person, I used the words "Gen. Harrison," instead of the Banks and Merchants, and the Whig Party, this constituted the offence for which Mr. Murphy has attempted to disgrace me, and my unoffending family forever, by branding me as a liar. If I erred at all, it was in softening the threatening remarks of Mr. Murphy, in the understanding of which I am supported by the certificate of Mr. Peter Earnhart, given below. As to the character for *honesty, truth*, and *fair dealing*, sustained respectively by Mr. M. and myself, I am satisfied that those who know us both may judge, and by whose judgement we may stand or fall. I have no doubt Mr. Murphy thought because I was a poor, illiterate man, and indebted to him, he could, by his threats, make me do as he pleased, take all his insults, without opening my mouth. In this he was mistaken.—I have labored at an honest occupation to support my family, designing nor desiring to injure no man, and no man shall wantonly place a blot upon my character and that of my children, if I can prevent it.

FREDERICK MOWRY.

SALISBURY, July 20, 1840.

The undersigned, at the request of Mr. Frederick Mowry, certifies as follows:

On Sunday, the 12th instant, I was at the store of J. & W. Murphy, in company with Mr. Mowry and others, when a conversation to this amount occurred: Mr. William Murphy said that the Sub-Treasury had passed, and you, *Peter*, and *Mowry* there, will feel its effects. I replied, that I thought it a very good law. Mr. Murphy again said, well, there is due this concern about $30,000, by the People of Rowan, and the old man (his father) has about the same amount due him, and now those who go about and rail out against the Banks and the Merchants, must come forward and pay what they owe us. In the conversation, Mr. Murphy repeated "Van Buren men," and "the Van Buren party," in regard to those who owed and would have to pay him, but as to the precise words used by him, I would not certify.

PETER EARNHART.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, N. C., on the 1st of April, 1840:

GEORGE BODSFORD, Jacob Bierly, Henderson Barr, John Bowers, Mary Benson, Catharine Bates, Abel L. Cameron, Nathan A. T. Chaffin, Martin Chambers, Jacob Conrad, Capt. John Calloway, James Dossett, Christian Disher, Alexander Fritts, Levi R. Gordy, Daniel Grubb, J. F. C. Heitman, George Hedrick, Jason C. Harris, Lewis Heirs, Henry Lesford, Joseph B. Lynch, John Medley, Jeremiah Mize, Alexander Michael, Daniel Miller, Henry Owen, James Payne, John Perrell, Mary Patterson, Samuel Ricord, David J. Robinson, Joseph Spurgin, Samel Sterrell, Nimrod Thompson, Martin Trotter, Ann Tucker, Henry Walser, Lemuel Walser, Brittan Warren, Thomas Womack, Clerk of County Court.

M. ROUNSAVILLE, *P. M.*

July 24, 1840. 3t.

Runaway

FROM the Subscriber on the 2nd of September, a negro boy named

TOM,

about 19 or 20 years of age. Any person that will deliver said boy to me, 22 miles West of Morganton, Burke County, N. C., or confine him in jail so that I get him again, shall be well rewarded

E. M. GREENLEE.

July 24, 1840. 2t.

☞ A smart, active YOUTH, of the age of 13 to 15 years, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business, at this Office, if application be made immediately. A youth from the country would be preferred.

July 17, 1840.

THE CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, Friday, JULY 24, 1840.

State Rights Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate, for Rowan and Davie—HENRY MILLER.
Commons—JESSE A. CLEMENT, GEORGE L. SMITH, and WILLIAM D. CRAWFORD.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Commons—COL PHILIP HEDRICK, and COL. SAMUEL HARGRAVE.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Senate—DR. CYRUS ALEXANDER.
Commons—DANIEL BOGER.

A CHANGE OF TONE.

"*I have ever believed that every Elector has a right to make this call* (for his political creed) *upon those who offer their services to the People*, AND THAT THE CANDIDATES ARE BOUND TO ANSWER."

[Gen. Harrison's declaration in 1828.

"I HAVE COME TO THE DETERMINATION TO ANSWER NO SUCH COMMUNICATIONS, EITHER FROM FRIENDS OR FOES."——[Gen. Harrison's answer to two gentlemen who waited on him with a letter, asking, in the most respectful terms, his sentiments on the subject of Abolition, in 1840.

"*The policy is, that the General* (Harrison) SHALL NO FURTHER DECLARATION OF HIS OPINIONS TO MEET THE PUBLIC EYE, *while occupying his present position.*"

[Reply of Gen. Harrison's "Committee" to the Oswego Union Association.

☞ BURTON CRAIGE, Esq., the Republican candidate for Elector in this District, will attend at the Healing Springs, Davidson county, to address the People, *on Saturday, the 1st of August.*

HARRISON'S OPINIONS ON THE TARIFF AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

We last week gave an extract from the Journal of the Senate of Ohio, to show Harrison's peculiar sympathy for poor men, in his desire to tax them for the exemption and benefit of the rich capitalists. In continuation of this recorded proof of his views and opinions, we this week proceed to give his sentiments on the highly important subjects of the Tariff and Internal Improvement. The reader will recollect that we copy from the Journal itself, which cannot lie.

"THURSDAY, December 9, 1819.

"The Senate having organized themselves, and this being the FIRST *business day*, "Mr. HARRISON moved the adoption of *two resolutions*, instructing our members in Congress to procure the passage of laws modifying the tariff on imported articles, and for the *encouragement of domestic manufactures* and *Internal Improvement.*"

"MONDAY, December 13, 1819.

"The Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, upon said resolutions."

"TUESDAY, December 14, 1819.

"By report of the Committee of the Whole, the following were offered:

"*Resolved*, By the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that, in their opinion, the *present pecuniary embarrassments* of the country are, in a great degree, caused by *want of encouragement and protection to domestic manufactures*; and, that *good policy* requires that such modifications of the tariff, on imported articles, be *immediately made*, as will stop that *inundation of foreign merchandize*, which has destroyed or suspended the operations of the greater part of the manufacturing establishments of the United States."

"The Yeas and Nays being called, *Harrison* voted in the *affirmative!*"

These were the undisguised principles of Harrison in 1819 and '20. He has maintained them since, and advocated them on all fitting occasions. He makes no avowals of his present opinions "for the public eye," but refers all enquires back to his past declarations. He says that his opinions are *unchanged*;—that they are now what they always have been. Taking it for granted then, from his own words, that these are his opinions, we beg the particular attention of the State Rights Republicans of the South to the Resolutions above.

At the time they were offered by Mr. Harrison, let it be borne in mind, that this country was laboring under a state of pecuniary embarrassment and distress, very much the same as the present "hard times."

The first resolution particularly mentions these facts, and mark the reason assigned—"caused by *want of encouragement and protection to domestic manufactures.*" Now follows the remedy proposed by Mr. Harrison: "that good policy requires that such modifications of the tariff on imported articles be *immediately made*, as will stop the *inundation of foreign merchandize.*"—These are precisely the doctrines maintained by the Harrison Tariff party of the North now, and they are the principles which would be carried out by them, if they had power. Is the South ready to admit that the want of a Tariff has caused the embarrassments of the times, and that the remedy is a renewal of an odious and oppressive Tariff for Protection? Such a Tariff as will prevent Free Trade, and impose new Taxes on the South for the benefit of the manufacturers?—If not, let us resist the Tariff candidate. He has always been in favor of that oppressive system, and his party openly declare their determination to impose it again on the people as soon as they have the power.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

"*Resolved*, That in the present State of pecuniary embarrassment amongst the people, it is unwise and impolitic, for the Government *to pay off the public debt* more rapidly than the obligations of they may come under to its creditors may require; and that the *surplus* in the treasury would be more usefully employed in the *internal improvement of the country*, in roads and canals, and in the *support and encouragement of domestic manufactures.*"

"The Yeas and Nays being called, [illegible] in the *affirmative!!*"

"*On motion of Mr. Harrison:*

"*Resolved*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their exertions to procure the passage of laws [illegible]

the principles enumerated in the foregoing resolution."

Here is the monstrous doctrine announced that it is "*unwise* and *impolitic*" to apply the money of the people in a discharge of the public debt, but that this money belonging to the whole people should be appropriated to making roads and canals in some of the States, and to the support and encouragement of domestic manufactures." Thus the public debt should be allowed to go on increasing, when there is money in the treasury to pay it off, in order to appropriate this money to building up and improving some parts of the Union at the expense of others! That the people should not only pay taxes in the shape of an unjust Tariff to support the Manufactures, but the money in the public Treasury, collected solely for the support of Government, and the payment of public debts, should be given away to objects of Internal Improvement, and to increase the profits of the Manufacturers! Can Southern men support a candidate professing such principles! We cannot believe it! We cannot believe that the Farmer and Mechanic will be duped into the support of a party who make noisy and open mouthed proclamation of zeal for their interests, while their *acts* show them in favor of the monstrous and unconstitutional doctrine advanced in the resolutions above. Again we say, that these resolutions are no hearsay or second hand evidence of Harrison's Tariff and Internal Improvement principles. They are copied from the Journal itself, published in Ohio in 1820, which we have, open to the inspection of any man.

☞ *A Mouse brought forth.*—The labor of two weeks has enabled some of the Harrison party to put forth a something meant for an address to the people of Rowan and Davie Counties, and intended as an answer to the certified copy of Harrison's law and vote to sell white men, published by the Rowan Central Committee. This thing has a number of names signed to it, some of which *we know* and charge to have been placed there without the knowledge or authority of the individuals—several of them declare they never saw the paper or heard of it, until shown them, with their names attached, after its publication; and we entertain no doubt but that many of the names were in the same manner, placed there without the knowledge or authority of the persons pretended. The whole affair is a wretched, lame, halt, and awkward attempt at "whipping the devil round the stump," conceived in the true spirit of a County Court law quibbler, but a miserably poor show to come from the "literary" party. By the way, was the writer ashamed or afraid to sign his own name amongst the rest? From its long winded emptiness, and no point attempt at argument and reason, the paternity of the thing is pretty easily guessed. It contains nothing to answer or talk about, in particular, and therefore we will drop the subject.

THE HARRISON PARTY.

Of all the coalitions that have ever existed in this country, since it ranked as one amongst the nations of the earth, the log cabin and hard cider worshippers of the present day, form the most extraordinary. Agreeing on no political principles, but made up of the odds and ends of all factions and parties, they work together for one single purpose, to elevate a dumb Candidate and weak old man to the Presidency, all hoping thereby to accomplish their different schemes of Abolition, a Tariff, Internal Improvement and Bank Monopolies.

We find composing this party: The Abolitionists, who nominated old Mr. Harrison, the sworn enemies of the South, and incendiary plotters to destroy our institutions.

Every surviving member of the Hartford Convention.

The opposers of the last war, who were willing to see this country disgraced by quietly suffering the insults of a Foreign power.

The Federal supporters of the black cockade and Alien and Sedition law administration of old John Adams.

The revilers of Jefferson and the Republican party.

The Tariff and Internal Improvement party of the North and South.

The advocates of all Bank Monopolies, and especially of a United States Bank, to rule the country with the soulless despotism of money power and Foreign influence, and to "regulate" trade against the South and speculate on the money of the people, contrary to the Constitution and the law.

These are some of the discordant materials which make up the mass of the Harrison Party. They are such as no State Rights Republican who is mindful of his principles will be found acting with.

LOOK AROUND.

Let any candid and reflecting Republican, who is now standing in the ranks of the Harrison party, look around him and see with whom he is associated. Is he acting with his old friends and former allies? Is he acting with the distinguished Republicans whom he considered as true patriots in former days? If not, it must follow, that either *they* have deserted their principles, or *he* has. Both cannot be right. Does it not then, become him to pause and consider seriously whether he may not be wrong? Is it probable that a majority of the State Rights Republican party would abandon their principles? Is it not more probable that a few might be led astray by false issues? We ask our former friends to consider these things soberly and seriously. All men are liable to error—none but fools persist in it, when discovered. It does seem to us, that when Southern Republicans see Calhoun, McDuffie, Troup, and a host of others, in fact all the leading State Rights men of the South, arrayed together in one cause, it ought to be strong evidence to them that it is the right one.

"Many of the fathers of the land predicted a separation upon the grounds of slavery, and they were among the most ardent lovers of liberty that fought the battles of our country."

So says an Abolitionist of Ohio, in a long argument on the Union of the States. He calls it an "unholy alliance" and argues to show that it is the duty of the Abolitionists to persevere, or separate from the South rather than allow the institution of slavery to remain. These are the Northern allies of Southern Harrison men.

THE NEW JERSEY CASE—REVIEW.

"The long agony is over"—"the rights of the people vote illegitimate usurpation" vindicated before the world. The Contested Elections, after the most laborious investigation that has ever taken place in Congress, made their report on the 16th instant, from which it appears that the investigation has resulted in the triumphant success of the Democratic members, and Gov. Pennington and his tools, with their brand seal of war, have received a stamp of disgrace and infamy that all the waters of the great deep can never wash out.

It was alleged, as will be recollected, that the Democratic members had obtained a nominal majority by illegal votes, but behold it turns out, that a majority of the illegal votes polled were found on the other side, and that the Republicans have gained many good votes which were rejected. When the result of the investigation appeared in the Report made to the House, the Federal members seem to have been thrown into utter confusion, being greatly at a loss to know how to *break their fall.* The Chairman of the Committee on making the Report, moved to print it, together with the minority report, and lay the subject over for several days, doubtless with the view of giving time to the House for its full examination. Against this proposition to print, the Federal members made violent opposition, and one of them, in order to *consume time,* at that late period of the session, and stave off the question, called for the reading of all the papers. When the Republican members saw the game that was playing, they determined to meet them on their own grounds, and prevent a sacrifice of the public interest, by this unprincipled manœuvering. They accordingly sat still and heard the Reports of the majority and minority read through from beginning to end. This done, they called for the previous question on the Resolutions confirming the seats to the Democratic members, and determined to take it before adjourning. They had in the first instance, it will be remembered, proposed to lay the question over for four or five days, that the members might have time to examine the Reports and papers after being printed, but as the Federalists forced the reading of all these papers, thereby affording every man an opportunity of hearing the facts, there was certainly no necessity for further delay. After the House had determined to take the question, then there seems to have been a terrible fluttering in the Federal ranks, some asked to be excused from voting, others in defiance of the House, declared they would not vote, all seeming furious at being caught in their own trap. Their manœuvering and raving however were alike unavailing, for the House persisted in its determination to bring the matter to a close, and accordingly the question was taken, and the Republican members were confirmed in their right to seats, by a vote of 102 to 22. Thus has ended the famous New Jersey case; in the defeat of the disgraceful fraud attempted, and the eternal infamy of Gov. Pennington and his co conspirators.

The people have triumphed, and let the people rejoice.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Recent accounts mention the return of some of the vessels composing the squadron of this expedition, to Sydney, (South Wales,) from a cruise in the Southern seas, which resulted in the discovery of a new continent. The land was first seen on the 18th January, in latitude 64 degrees 20 minutes South, longitude 154 degrees, 18 minutes East. One of the vessels ran along the coast, within soundings and only a short distance from land, for the distance of 1,700 miles eastwardly, though constantly exposed to shipwreck from heavy gales of wind. Several specimens of earth and rock were obtained, some weighing upwards of 100 pounds.

The *Southern Literary Messenger* for June is on our table;—though we have had no leisure to do more than glance over it. The table of Contents as well as the high commendations we have seen of it, from different quarters, are evidence that the present number fully sustains the high literary character of the work.

☞ Gen. Harrison, otherwise called Gen. Mum, otherwise the "certificate candidate" of the Federal Abolition Bank party, has in times past declared his belief that a United States Bank was unconstitutional; but says nevertheless, if such an institution should be chartered by Congress, he would not veto the bill. He is sworn to support the Constitution, believes a measure unconstitutional, and yet agrees to approve it! Can any body doubt that the old man is in his dotage?

The hard cider party took three ways of getting over Gen. Harrison's vote for selling free white men. They first denied that he did vote at all for the barbarous law;—they then asserted that it was for crime men were to be sold, and finally have come to admit the facts and openly justify the principle. This is like the lawyer's speech in the case of the tea kettle which had been borrowed and broke: "May it please your honor, we take three positions in this defence:—in the first place, we deny that we ever borrowed the tea kettle; in the second place, we contend that it was cracked when we got it, and in the third place, that it was whole when *we* returned it."

The progress of Fanaticism.—It is the studious design of the Southern Federalists to conceal the onward stride that Abolition is making at the North;—their object in doing so, is to forward the cause of the Abolition candidate, Gen. *Mum,* by keeping every thing out of view that could by any possibility injure him, or induce impertinent inquiries from the "ignorant people" concerning his opinions. But let not Southern men be deceived by these artifices:—*Abolitionism* is making rapid strides, and threatens by its mad and ungoverned fanaticism, not only the destruction of the Union, but danger to Religion itself

The New York "Evangelist" says that *Abolitionism,* in the true and Catholic sense of the term, never had so powerful a grasp on the mind of the American Nation, as at the present time."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Sherman: The occurrences of the present election in this County have shown the character of the Federal Bank party in a manner never before seen by many of us. Being perfectly conscious of the weakness of their cause, they early determined to follow in the footsteps of their illustrious leader, old Mr. Harrison,—to keep dark before the people, and play the game of mum as far as possible. To this end, they not only concluded "to make no declarations of opinion for the public eye" themselves, but to do all in their power to prevent the Republican party from doing so either.—With the usual horde of evil-doers, they dreaded to see the light, and with the usual audacity of that class, they have endeavored to prevent its being seen by the people. Knowing that "truth is mighty and will prevail," their whole aim has been to hide the truth, and it has even been the dirty work of some to disseminate falsehood. The great object, however, of their labors has, for some time, been directed to embarrass and prevent a free and full discussion before the people. This spirit first manifested itself at Capt. Trexler's muster ground on the 2d of July. When Judge Saunders, the Republican Candidate for Governor, made his appearance, with the design of addressing the people according to a notice previously given, some of the Federal Harrison candidates and party most strenuously objected to his speaking, and persisted in doing so, until informed by Judge Saunders that he came there to speak, and unless the people refused to hear him speak, he would, without their favor or leave, and in defiance of their objections. An overwhelming voice of the people replied, "hear him," and he was heard with such effect as sickened the hearts of the Federal Bank men. On the 4th, at their hard cider carousal in Salisbury, rather than let Judge Saunders, who was in Town, be heard in answer to their candidate who was brought to the show to speak, they made him play mum. Not daring to refuse Judge Saunders leave to be heard, they were compelled, in order to prevent free discussion, to keep Mr. Morehead from speaking.

After Mr. Craige was agreed upon as Elector for this District, he proceeded to the discharge of the duties imposed by the nomination, to attend the Tax gatherings and address the people. The Harrison Candidates have continually objected to his being heard, and some of the Harrison party have uniformly and repeatedly attempted to interrupt his addresses by noise, disturbance and diversion of the crowd to other objects. This has been done, I say, uniformly and repeatedly, with copduct, nearly approaching to disgraceful outrage, up to Saturday last, when a scene occurred such as has never before been witnessed in the county of Rowan. On Friday, the day before, both the Electors for this District, attended at Morgan's Muster ground, and addressed the people, with the free consent of the County Candidates—this time, the Harrison men, as their Elector was present, making no objection, as they before had done, to the *right* of the Electors to speak at the Tax gatherings. On Saturday, Mr. Caldwell, the Harrison Elector, from some cause or other, did not appear—Mr. Craige only was on the ground. Instead of yielding, as the day before, the Harrison Candidates denied Mr. Craige the *right* to speak. After some contention, it was agreed that Mr. Jones should speak first, and Mr. Craige afterwards. Well, Mr. Jones commenced and concluded a speech of one hour, made up entirely of slang abuse of the Administration and the Republican party of this County. Mr. Craige then proceeded to reply to him, when, as I said before, a scene of disgraceful outrage and violent interruption was attempted such as never before occurred in Rowan County.

Different expedients were tried to attract the attention of the crowd present, and draw them off from hearing Mr. Craige; when, however, all failed, from personal threats and insolent bullying, a violent disturbance ensued, which so interrupted the speaking that Mr. Craige was entirely unable to proceed, and finally desisted from any attempt to make himself heard in the midst of the uproar and confusion.

Now, I appeal to the calm judgment of reflecting and candid men, to say whether these things are not highly outrageous. When was the time ever known in Rowan County before, that any party or any set of men dared attempt to carry their measures by bullying and rowdyism, by resorting to threats and violence in order to prevent the people from hearing both sides and judging for themselves? Does it not show that they are afraid of the light and the truth? Never, since the days of black cockade Federalism, have such insolent and outrageous attempts been made to oversawe the Republican party, and drive the people into the support of Federal doctrines. During the "reign of terror," when the old Adams party were in power, freemen who expressed their opinions as men, were threatened with mobs and death by the minions of power, as Republicans who act like freemen are now threatened with club-law and violence. But the minions of the Federal Bank party have commenced too soon. They are not yet in power, and we will see whether the Republicans of Rowan are to be deterred from acting and voting as they please, by the dictation of *would-be* brave men, *if they could,* and the brawling insolence of bully clubs. The Harrison party have no principles upon which they take a stand. They rely upon log cabin and hard cider parades to gull the people into a support of their dumb candidate. They are afraid to meet the Republican party in free and full discussion before the people, hence their efforts of desperation to suppress the truth, and prevent discussion—to apply *gag-law* and *force,* rather than let the truth be heard. I cannot believe that the old Republicans of Rowan and Davie will be either deceived by their humbugs, or submit to their insolent dictation. I for one will neither be deterred by bullyism nor threats from raising my voice to denounce, and if need be, my arm to resist them. We are not yet subjected to the Alien and Sedition law of black cockade Federalism, and so long as the people are true to themselves and Republican principles, we never will be.

A REPUBLICAN.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

EXPIRING AGONIES *of* ROWAN FEDERALISM.

Mr. Editor: Have you read the paper to which the names of a number of individuals are attached, just published at the Watchman Office, purporting to be a reply to the Circular issued by the Republican Central Committee of Rowan, on the subject of Harrison's laws for selling White men and women for debt? If you have not, do get one and read it, if you can muster the patience necessary; for I assure you, it is a rare production. The author of this piece is evidently a "green-horn" in politics, and committed so many blunders, absurdities and misrepresentations in it, that he did not sign his own name to it, neither would the leading men of the party in town or the country sign it. This new political scribe must have had in his mind's eye the celebrated feat of Falstaff's fight with the twelve men in buckram, when he wrote it, from the facility with which he laid down premises never dreamed of by the Republican Central Committee, and then went to work like a valiant man to disprove them. I shall not attempt a defence of the Circular of the Central Committee, as the facts it sets forth cannot be disproved by either the orators or the writings of the federal party—they are substantiated as part of the history of the country, and will forever throw a dark mantle over the political history of their author, Gen. Harrison.

The Rowan Central Committee did not, in their Address, intend to convey the meaning that a free negro could purchase a white servant in *Indiana*; their remarks upon that subject were intended to apply to the Ohio law, under which no man will dare dispute that a free negro could purchase a white servant;—yet, by a forced construction, the authors of this federal address have raised an issue never thought of by the Central Committee, and made it the burden of their song!

But my purpose, Mr. Editor, in these few lines is, to give you and your readers the first time this address "to the freemen of Rowan and Davie" was got up. Was it written by any one whose name is signed to it? NO! Did all those whose names are signed to it, see it, or read it, or hear it read, before their names were put to it? or did they all authorize their names to be put to it? NO! I assert the direct contradiction, that some of the individuals whose names are to that piece, never saw it, never read it, or heard it read, did not authorize their names to be put to it, and did not know what it contained until they saw it printed, and

[illegible] will the friends of Harrison County say it took a proceeding on this? Here is a call of political meetings in the Town of Salisbury, who wish to raise Rowan County, by the [illegible] means, if necessary, get together and have a fierce petition, to which they are ashamed or afraid to sign their own names, but stoop to it the poorest of worthy men in all parts of the County, for the purpose of creating political effect! Shame! Shame! is it possible that old Republicans, Rowan men, be misled and dictated to by such tricks, and by such politicians? *Never! Never!!*

I again charge, Mr. Editor, that the writer or writers of the hand-bill alluded to, were either afraid or ashamed to sign his or their names to it, on account of the weakness of the production, and the many barefaced misrepresentations it contained. And I challenge that five thousand copies have been struck off of course, for distribution to the adjoining Counties as well as this. One friends every where should be ready to oppose this attempt at dictation by a junto of Federalists at Salisbury.

I will also inform our friends in the adjoining Counties, that this production sprung from the last dying agonies of Rowan Federalism. Peace to its ashes!

"SYNTAX."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: I was at Morgan's on last Friday, and heard the speeches of the two Electors of this District. Mr. Caldwell took the lead. He commenced by remarking the present embarrassed state of the country, the scarcity of money, and commercial distress, all of which he attributed indirectly to the Administration, or rather to Gen. Jackson, because he vetoed the United States Bank, removed the Deposits, &c., the old slang, familiar to every one and unnecessary to be repeated here;—after attributing the embarrassments now existing to these causes, he went on to a labored defence of the United States Bank, insisting that it was the only possible means of regulating the currency, and restoring the country to prosperity. Having consumed some time in this attempt, he passed on to a demolishing denunciation of Mr. Van Buren, and wound up by a defence of Harrison's law to sell white men, maintaining that it was better to sell a freeman into bondage rather than send him to prison for non-payment of fines and costs! These were the main points of his address, differing from the ground generally taken by his party. First, in advocating a U. S. Bank which few of them now undertake to do, and secondly, in admitting Harrison's humane policy, which I have never heard any of the party pretend to attempt before. Mr. Caldwell was at least candid and open in an acknowledgement of both these important charges, heretofore denied by the Harrison party, and he deserves credit for honesty in openly advocating these two things, one of which the Republicans hold to be unconstitutional and highly inexpedient and dangerous;—the other odious and outrageous. When he had concluded, Mr. Craige followed. He proceeded to show, in a manner the most conclusive, that the "hard times" so much harped upon by the opposition are the result of causes over which the Administration neither has had, nor can have any control whatever; that they were brought about solely by the unlawful interference of the Banks in speculations, by their excessive issues of paper trash, and their sudden contraction and calling in of their notes and dues, making money scarce, as at present, and times hard. Mr. Craige urged as reasons why no Southern Republican can support Gen. Harrison, his nomination by Abolition influence;—his Anti-Southern feelings; his refusal to declare his principles when questioned; his private intimations of Abolition feelings to the North, and Anti-Abolition to the South, proving him unworthy to be trusted; his Tariff and Internal Improvement principles, and his vote as admitted by Mr. Caldwell, to sell white men into bondage for fines and costs, incurred for committing trivial offences.—Mr. Craige objected most strenuously to the principle advanced by his opponent in justification of this civil law,—that it was better to *sell* a man than imprison him. He vindicated Mr. Van Buren from the charge of being opposed to the last war, and showed that he was not only its advocate, but one of the most active promoters of the measure. He defended the State Rights party from the charge of inconsistency in supporting Mr. Van Buren, and clearly proved that they could not do otherwise in the present contest, since Van Buren and his party have taken their stand on the great doctrine of our party, in opposition to a Protective Tariff, Internal Improvement, and Monopolies, while Gen. Harrison is in favor of all these, so that it is a support of Harrison that would be inconsistent with Republican principles.

This is but a bird's-eye view of Mr. Craige's speech, which was powerful and convincing throughout. The Republican party of this district have been fortunate in securing the services of such a representative, and if their principles are sustained at all times in the same triumphant manner that they were by Mr. Craige's effort at Morgan's, the Harrison Elector will not only gain but few laurels, but the party will be far from gaining even a few votes. The effects of such discussion must tell, as it has already done, in favor of the cause of the People and the Republic.

A HEARER.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

WAGONERS, BEWARE!

Mr. Editor: As I was going to Cherew the other day with my wagon, I was hailed at a little place called Morven, in Anson county, where, by the side of the road, the Federal ciderites have built a log-cabin, and asked to light and come in and take something to drink. I walked to the door, and saw that they had a tub or two of Hard Cider sitting inside, prepared, of course, as a bait to catch wagoners and other passers by. I informed the company that I neither wanted any of their Cider or Federal principles, and went on, leaving the ciderites cursing and railing at my *locofocoism.* On my return, I was again attacked, and threatened with a mobbing, unless I would go in and join in their revelry; but being taken with an apprehension that a dressing by a negro with a wagon whip would not be very agreeable, they permitted me to pass in peace.

Wagoners going by Morven to Cherew should be prepared to resent the insults of the mob usually assembled around the swill tub at the aforesaid log-cabin: This device has been contrived expressly to catch wagoners, and shows plainly what the Federal party *will* do to get into power. They will generally "catch a Tartar," however, when they attack

A ROWAN WAGONER.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"*Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?*"

Mr. Editor: The manner in which the Federalists attempt to get over Gen. Harrison's vote to sell white men and women for debt, is truly ridiculous. They certify first one way and then another, and every new effort but involves them in new difficulties. The author of the Address issued from the Watchman office a day or two since, says that a free negro could not buy a white servant in Indiana; for, the same Legislature that passed the law for selling white men and women for debt, and whip them with thirty-nine lashes on their bare back if they dare to run away, also passed *another law on the same day,* forbidding free negroes to buy—and cites the very law itself, certified to by our Federal members of Congress—Williams, Deberry, Rayner and Stanly. Well, that is what the Rowan Federalists certify to.

But a writer, who occupies four columns in the Raleigh Register of the 14th inst., in endeavoring to prove that free negroes could not buy white servants in Indiana, asserts that the prohibitory clause is in the 9th section of the *same law.* Hear him: "What says the 9th section of this *same law* on this head?" And after quoting the 9th section, he says: "It is apparent that it could not have been overlooked, for the sections quoted are the 30th and 31st, so that in reading the bill over for the purpose of detaching a portion, they must have read the 9th section as above," and that, therefore, our Republican members of Congress, in copying the 30th and 31st sections (authorizing the sale, &c.,) must have seen the 9th section too, and ought to have copied it too. So, the Rowan Federalists certify one way, and the Raleigh Federalist certifies directly to the contrary. Now, which set of certifiers are we to believe? Or ought we to believe either?

A DEMOCRAT.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

A Scene at a Log Cabin in Salisbury on the 4th.

Mr. Editor: The following discourse took place nearly verbatim, at a Log Cabin on the 4th of July between an old Lady and the sovereign at the "Cabin." I saw the old Lady make her way through the crowd, and she was soon discovered by the sagacious of the "Cabin," who cried out, "make way for the Lady," and she soon found herself at the door of the Cabin with an invitation to "walk in." But she declined, and asked "if this was the Cabin that Gen. Harrison was to when the Indians whipped him;" and was answered by a decided yes—yes, yes, indeed, this is the "Cabin," which was received with a degree of warmth, and good humoredly, which was followed by another invitation to "walk in" and see their *stores*; for, they say, we have plenty, plenty of *Bread and Meat*, which had been prepared in the "Cabin" for the occasion, showed their unwelcome visitor the [illegible] and cooking utensils. The old Lady [illegible] all hypocrisy and deception, used for the purpose of electing Harrison, who, if elected, no doubt would sell [illegible] of you (addressing herself to all around,) the [illegible] have contracted in order to procure his election. She was intimated that perhaps she would buy in the event of such sale. "Ah!" says she, "if I was disposed to purchase men, this would be the last place I should think of finding them." This last sentence [illegible] a pause, and was ably received, drawing out several courteous retorts. After this, the visitor turned on her heel, and made her exit.

And it came to pass after she was out of sight, that all the worshippers of the unclean idol looked one upon another with deep consternation and said, what manner of *man* is *this*, that dares come even in our midst and use such blasphemous against our *God*, from whom we look for so much help in this our time of need. We know not from whence she came nor whither she has gone. We therefore call upon our *Idol* to avert the calamity of being visited by such an evil spirit any more.

NO CABIN WORSHIPPER.

Dr. Duncan of Ohio, compares the policy of the Abolitionists and Federalists, in dismembering their candidate, to the policy of the Ostrich, who thinks to conceal its body by poking its head in a hole.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

On the 14th inst., at her residence, in the vicinity of this Town, Mrs. ELIZABETH S. T. POWE, consort of Wm. E. Powe, Esq., in the 52nd year of her age, after a protracted and most painful illness of [illegible] weeks, borne with the utmost christian patience and resignation.

For many years past Mrs. Powe had been a consistent and active member of the Presbyterian Church; and adorned her profession by all the christian virtues, which in a wife and a mother embellished, sweetened and endear domestic life. She has now left a disconsolate husband and nine children to mourn a loss which to them is irreparable.

Mysterious indeed is the dispensation which has removed from so large a family, most of whom are yet of the tender age of childhood, a christian mother, whose example, cares, instructions and prayers seemed indispensable to the formation of their character. Yet to this full cup of bitterness, which they have been called to drink, there are mercies and consolations mingled, which can neither be overlooked nor despised. The supports which this excellent Lady experienced during the whole continuance of her [illegible] entire composure with which she [illegible] the approach of death—the faith and [illegible] with which she parted with every member of her [illegible] committed them to the care of the Almighty [illegible] propriate exhortations and advice she gave to [illegible] one;—her desire to depart and be with Christ [illegible] these and many more circumstances [illegible] the heart and memory of the bereaved family—[illegible] which God, in his infinite mercy, has vouchsafed to soothe the disconsolate, to kindle their gratitude that they were blessed with such a relative, and to [illegible] them to follow her example, that eventually [illegible] share in that inheritance [illegible] and that fadeth not away, upon which she has entered, and which is reserved in Heaven for the saints.

"Sister, thou art gone before us,
And thy saintly soul is flown,
Where tears are wip'd from every eye,
And sorrow is unknown;
From the burthen of the flesh,
And from care and fear [illegible]
Where the wicked cease from [illegible]
And the weary are at rest.

"Sin can never taint thee now,
Nor doubt thy faith assail,
Nor thy meek trust in Jesus Christ
And the Holy Spirit fail:
And there thou'rt sure to meet the good,
Whom on earth thou lov'dst best,
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary are at rest."

[*Communicated.*

In this County, on the 11th instant, Mr. JAMES LUCKIE, aged about 46 years.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AT the house of Hugh Brown, between three and four miles above Wilkesboro', and on the Yadkin River, there will be sold, on the 22nd and 23rd days of September next, three several tracts of land, containing

1,000 ACRES,

or more, that constitute the farm whereon he lives. Said Lands lie on both sides of the Yadkin River, and contain at least, 125 acres of Yadkin bottom, besides a quantity of good upland. Also, 400 Acres of Land, on the waters of Lewis Fork and Reddie's River; also, one undivided-half of two lots in the Town of Wilkesboro';—one of said lots adjoins the Public square, and as a situation for business equal to any in the Town.

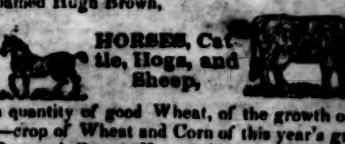
Also, on the 25th and 26th days, there will be sold on the premises, in Ashe County, 640 Acres of Land, situated on Meet Camp-creek, [illegible] for its meadow land and its convenience for a stock farm; also, 125 Acres, on Pine Swamp Creek, and 50 or 60 Acres on the Blue Ridge.

Said Lands will be sold on a credit of three and four years, and will be sold by me as Executor under the Will of John Brown, deceased.

HAMILTON BROWN, Ex'r.,
Of John Brown, dec'd.

Wilkesboro', N. C., July [illegible], 1840.

Also, there will be sold, the 22nd and 23rd days of September next, at the house of the above-named Hugh Brown,



HORSES, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep,

a quantity of good Wheat, of the growth of 1839—crop of Wheat and Corn of this year's growth; Rye and Oats;—Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils;—Also, on the 25th and 26th, a parcel of STOCK CATTLE, on the premises in Ashe, on Meet-Camp Creek.—For more full information concerning the Lands above described, persons desirous to purchase are referred to Hugh Brown, in Wilkes, and John Miller, who resides on the Meet-Camp Lands.

HAMILTON BROWN.

Sept. 5, 1840.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Nashville Banner.

We regret that want of space prevents us from publishing many interesting articles, with which our exchange papers now abound. Among these, we are compelled to give a graphic sketch given in the Nashville Union of the 11th inst.—of the brilliant reception of a *live Coon* (all the way from Maine) by the Whigs of Nashville. The Coon, it seems was either confined in, or on top of, a mi[mic] *Log Cabin*,—received with military grace, and escorted by a brilliant Whig cavalcade made up for the occasion. The interesting procession marched through the streets of Nashville, glorying in the [name] of Harrison and Coonery. We have [seen] a very exquisite furnished in rule[s] of poetry.

THE WHIG GUEST.

"Coons sometimes come and then
Are welcomed by the wisest men."

[Nashville] has Coonship quite excellently. [Instead] of excusing her with holding the common [notion] that she "splendid and impressive" [was] characterized his reception—ceremony or the coon. It is wanton neglect [of] the coon might expect better treatment [from] their country. Not a bulletin has [been] issued—not a courier has been dispatched back [to] tell in ignorance and doubt and anxiety [the] rock-bounded city at Nashville to the war [of] the Tippecanoe Battle ground. [The] coon! "cribb'd cabined, confined," with every movement watched by a committee of their own [appointment]. But the friends of the coon find consolation in the fact that our neighbor of the Banner, who is chairman of the committee, is a *merciful* man.

Yet the public have a right to complain. The committee have not only refused to issue bulletins, but they have refused to answer respectful inquiries about the Coon's health. "Mum" continues to be the word. When distinguished personages have visited cities before and been honored with processions of citizens and military escorts, their committees have never refused to give respectful information all the information respecting the honored guest that ought to be desired. The conduct on the part of the "Coon Committee" is to [say] more like the conduct of their mute Cid, "*perfectly inexplicable.*"

We have endeavored to ferret out the fact concerning the history of our neighbor's *precious* Coon, and with great difficulty have succeeded in ascertaining that his Coonship is an animal of no small extraction, descending as we hear in a direct line from the memorable Zip Coon—

"Who lived so learn in song and story."

But he is the legitimate offspring of that *knowing* coon which upon being informed that the great Colossus, Cæsar Scott, was under the tree upon which he was with a rifle, cried "You need'nt shoot—I go in, and come down." It is further observed that he is one of a large nation which Gen. Mum intends to accredit a Minister to without the advice of Congress, and after the [manner] of the famous Mission of Adams, *provided* he should be elected President. And we have other information which accounts for all our neighbors' attention to the coon. If Gen. Mum is elected, if such a Minister is appointed, our neighbor, the editor of the Banner, is to be the favored individual to receive the office of "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary *near* the Government of his Sublime Highness, *the Coon*, with all the honors and emoluments of *Flag Officer in time of peace.*"

It is true that the public are anxious to know how [are] the coon—but we cannot tell them.—The [Union] has labelled him "ask my committee," and to his committee do we most respectfully refer the public.

LATE FROM THE CAGE.

Our private advices are that his Coonship is annoyed highly by the vociferations of the canine species, inasmuch that his sleep is perturbed and his committee thereby are much distressed. We have data from which we have concluded to issue Bulletin No. 1, as follows:

BULLETIN.

WHIG HEAD-QUARTERS, *to wit:*

All hail! It affords the pleasing emotions that the Royal Protectors of his Highness, *the Coon*, have power upon the fact to communicate to the world the comfortable intelligence, that His Coonship, after a [course] of intense suffering, has, by pursuing the [pre]scriptions of eminent physicians, been restored to comparative health. For recently four hours the most fearful apprehension prevailed among his friends—he lay upon his couch in a state of stillness which led many to a belief that he was approaching dissolution. So clearly apparent was it, that one of his friends exclaimed: "*Let's save his skin!*" Whereupon the chairman of his committee rose and made a most pathetic appeal to "the friends." He commenced thus:

Friends, Countrymen, and lovers: We are assembled on this mighty occasion, big with the fate of our country and the Coon, to watch over the last sad moments of an illustrious spirit. And the proposition to skin him ere the breath of life has departed from the system is of all things the most horrible. It would be an insult to the fur-clad race of coons throughout the world, and it would be in the most imperfect keeping with the honors which have been already heaped upon his head by the whigs of Nashville. I am for waiting patiently and hopefully with fear and trembling for the hour when nature shall do its fatal work. I am for embalming the coon after the Egyptian fashion, and for hallowing his greatness in the memory of mankind. I am for preserving his "last words" to be hailed as the watch-words of the Whig party in all time to come. The last words of the great Washington were "I am not afraid to die." The last words of the impetuous minded Byron were "I shall sleep now." And the great Napoleon, in his last gasp, turned from his exile couch upon the Island of St. Helena and exclaimed "Hosts of columns!" [Shall] my countrymen what significant [words] are these, pregnant with meaning, and with destiny may fall from the lips of the coon? Where the boys are [now] present, then, should we cut off at "one fell swoop" every possibility of preserving these great and glorious memorials in the archives of [Washington], by skinning the coon! Why I say, skin the Coon!" We won't skin him! shouted all—*and he was not skinned*—Fortunately for the Coon he partially recovered. At a late hour last night a Courier arrived with the following note:

Coon, June 14, 1840.

"Our most gracious Coon is thought to be in a state of convalescence—his only existing complaint is in the frontal regions of the head, and his friends are apprehensive that he should be placed in the *Insane Hospital.* Grog onto the Coon!

The Whigs say [nothing] make the people believe that all [their] words and [actions] are

Scene—A Tavern—Keeper sitting by himself, reading a Harrison Almanac.

Enter—A Farmer with a load of corn.

Tavern Keeper—I say, friend, you've corn for sale?

Farmer—Yes.

T. K.—Well, 'light, and let's see if we can drive a trade—what do you ask for it?

F.—Why, I want the market price, I suppose it is worth about seventy cents—that's what I sold at last week.

T. K. Oh, but you know there has been a fine rain since that—I think corn won't be worth more than fifty cents now.

F.—Why, what has the rain to do with the price of corn?

T. K.—What has rain to do with the price of corn? That's a pretty question! Why, don't you know, that if we have plenty of rain and make good crops that corn will be cheap?

F.—Well, there is something in that; but you gave me a document the other day, which accused Van Buren of being the cause of the farmers getting low prices for their crops, and now you say, the rain will make corn cheap—or may be you mean that Van Buren made it rain, so that every body could make corn enough to do them; then, but few would want to buy, and of course it would be cheap.

T. K.—Well, . . . but . . . Van Buren has ruined the country? But it's the sub Treasury that has reduced prices so much.

F.—Well, wasn't there as much sub-Treasury last week, as there is now? Your documents say it has been in practical operation for three years: but may be the sub-Treasury made it rain? if it did I will go for it.

T. K.—You pin me up too close, I don't think I told you that Van Buren and the sub-Treasury had any thing to do with the price of provisions.—I believe there was something about the price of flour, in the document I gave you.

F.—Ah, then, you don't believe it yourself; but you try to make others believe it, by recommending them to read what others more bold have said about it.

Well, I know one thing—hard as times are, I am not obliged to sell, and I'll take it home and keep it until next winter, and then I know I'll get a dollar a bushel for it.

T. K.—Why, man, you must be a fool—get a dollar a bushel for it? don't you know that every body has gone to work, and every man in the country is making his own corn? There ain't half as many buyers as there used to be, and these fine rains make corn so plenty, that when the new crop comes in, you can't sell it at all.

F.—Why, man, did'nt you tell me the other day that Gen. Harrison was sure to be elected?

T. K.—To be sure I did, but what has that to do with the price of corn?

F.—Why did'nt you say that when he was elected the Farmer would get a good price for his produce, and ain't that the strong argument by which you try to fool the country people into the support of Harrison?

T. K.—Well, you won't take fifty cents for that load of corn?

F.—No, I believe I will try further. (*exit.*)

Novel mode of applying Leeches.—During the mania for leeches which prevailed some years ago in France, a country doctor in Brittany had ordered some to be applied to one of his patients suffering from a sore throat. On calling to see the effect of his remedy, the first person he met, on entering the house, was the peasant's wife.

"Well, my good woman," said the doctor, "how is your husband to day? better, no doubt?"

"Oh, yes, surely!" answered the woman, "he is as well as ever and gone to the field."

"I thought so," continued Monsieur le Docteur, "the leeches have cured him! Wonderful effect they have! you have got the leeches, of course?"

"Oh yes, Monsieur le Docteur, they did him a great deal of good, though he could not take them all."

"Take them all!" cried our friend, "why, how did you apply them?"

"Oh, I managed nicely," said the wife, looking quite contented with herself; "for variety's sake I boiled one half and made a fry of the other. The first he got down very well, but they made him sick. But what he took was quite enough," continued she, seeing some horror in the doctor's countenance "for he was better the next morning, and to day he is quite well."

"Umph!" said the doctor, with a sapient shake of the head, "if they have cured him that is sufficient; but they would have been better applied externally."

From the Charleston Mercury.

WRITING MATERIALS.

The most ancient writings of which we have information, were upon hard substances—stone, brick, metals, wood. The Decalogue was engraved on stone. In Greece, Italy and Egypt, marble, brass and wood were used for historical records, monumental inscriptions, laws, and treaties. Homer wrote on leaden plates. The ancient Chinese used wooden tablets, as did the Greeks before Homer's time.

Afterwards their plates of wood were coated with wax, and written with the *stylus*. These tablets were used by the Roman boys at School. According to Plautus, one of the boys used one to break his schoolmaster's head.

They were sometimes fastened together, forming a book of *codex*, from resemblance to the trunk of a tree. Hence the term *code*.

The Edicts of the Roman Emperors, Hadrian, and Theodosius, were on plates of brass.

Leaves of [trees] were afterwards used, but in still continued [to] date. The inner bark or *liber* was used; whence the Latin "*liber*"—the Book, and the English "*Library*." A Library altogether of Bark, was recently discovered in Russia. The Saxons called the bark of the beech tree "*boc*," the Saxon for beech, and hence our word book.

Next was used the papyrus of Egypt, whence our word *paper*. This is a kind of flag growing in marshy places. It was used not only for paper, but for mailing cloth, ropes, lamp wicks and boats. Moses was placed by his mother in an ark of bulrushes made of it. We make *paper*, the cat rind was peeled off, and the inner coates or layers beneath were placed crosswise moistened, pressed, dried, smoothed and polished. Bible paper is made similarly from the tiny mulberries of the Bread Fruit Trees.

Parchment and Vellum were afterwards introduced, the former made of sheep and goat skins, the latter of the skins of young calves. There is preserved at Upsal, in Sweden, a manuscript copy of the Gospels, in the Gothic translation of Ulphilas, first Bishop of the Goths, on violet colored vellum, lettered in silver and gold, and bound in massy silver.

Most of the ancient manuscripts extant are on parchment.

Paper made of cotton, was introduced by the Arabs into Spain. How long it had been used in the East is unknown. About the middle of the 14th Century, Linen paper was substituted, which also was introduced into Europe from the East where it had been used for centuries. Most of the old Oriental manuscripts are upon such paper. The oldest English manuscript on Linen paper is dated 1340

The chisel was used to engrave on stone. To write on bark, soft wood, or waxed tablets, the stylus was used. Whence our word *style*. This was made of iron, sharp at one end to mark with, or flat at the other to rub out or erase. They were employed sometimes as daggers. Cæsar, when attacked by his murderers, defended himself with one of them. The boys at school sometimes rose on their masters with them. Some persons derive the Italian word *stiletto* from the stylus.

Reeds or canes were used to write on softer substances—the Egyptian *calamus* being preferred. It was pointed out and split like a pen, and left the writing rough and uneven. Pens made of quills came next, their use originating in Europe, and first mentioned in the seventh century. Reeds and canes are still used by some writers in the East, but the goosequill is the pre-eminent instrument of modern times.

The ancient INKS were superior to the modern in beauty and variety of color. Besides inks of all colors, the ancients used gold and silver inks, in which capitals, titles, emphatic words were written in most manuscripts of the middle ages.

Most old manuscripts are without points or spaces between the words: but there are many exceptions, and sometimes there is a period after every word.

Originally they wrote from right to left, instead of as the present way, which is called the Ionic method. Afterwards they wrote backwards and forward; *boustrophedon*, as the ox ploughs. The Chinese write perpendicularly down, in columns of single words.

The form of letters varied in different centuries. At first all the letters were capitals. Small letters were introduced in the fourth, but not in general use before the tenth century. By the peculiar form of the letters the age of manuscripts is distinguished with great accuracy from century to century.

The parchment, paper or other flexible material of ancient writings was rolled up into a scroll or *volumen*,—whence the word volume. The sheets written only on one side, were united at the edges so as to form one long strip rolled up on a stick like a map. Of every work, only one book was included in each volume: and in general one of our modern volumes would include many ancient ones. Hence the great number of volumes in the ancient libraries.

The present form of books is also very ancient. It is traced back to Pergamus, who first used parchment extensively, and was generally adopted after the time of Augustus, except among the Orientals. Only a small number of extant old manuscripts are in rolls, which is called the Egyptian mode of binding.

Julius Cæsar introduced the method of folding letters and dividing them into pages, in the style of modern books.

The Romans preserved their more precious books in cedar boxes. Hence the praise "*worthy of the cedar.*" The oil of cedar was also rubbed over books to preserve them.

Transcribing was the only ancient process of multiplying books.

The ancient literature would have been wholly lost had it not been for the Christian Religion, and the institution of monasteries. In the dark ages the monks were the only transcribers. Few laymen could write even their own names; they made their mark. Charlemagne, and several other European monarchs of those times, could not write. The monasteries being respected in war, were also safe depositories for books. Besides copying, the art of embellishing or illumination was practised by the monks.

The monks, however, destroyed many valuable writings, by obliterating them, and using the same parchment for writing or copying works of less or no value. The revival of letters put a stop to this destructive process. Cicero *de Republica* was thus washed out and *written over*, but was restored by a chemical process. A commentary of St. Augustin on the Psalms, had been written over the erased or washed out writing of Cicero, and the veneration in which the saint was held, probably contributed to the preservation of the manuscript.

To the invention of printing by moveable types, we owe much, especially the blessing of newspapers.

We see by a sign-board in State street, that there is a manufactory of Gold and Steel Pens in our City. No charge for this advertisement.

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., or which, (if they can) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MALLY.

Lexington, Oct. 23, 1839. tf

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Neatly and Expeditiously executed at this Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be Sold for cash, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 3rd day of August next, being Court day, the

Tavern House and Lots

in Salisbury occupied by William D. Crawford, and which the said Crawford purchased of Thos. A. Bagwell, to satisfy a Venditioni Exponas in favor of D. F. Caldwell and wife against said Crawford.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

Six Valuable Negroes,

A man named John, a woman named Mary, girl Eliza, girl Martha, boy Bob, and boy Jim;

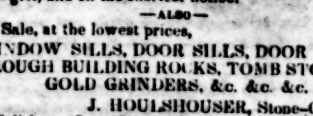
A LOT IN SALISBURY,

On which is situated a good Threshing and Cotton Machine, and an unimproved LOT adjoining Mrs. Woodson and others, to satisfy Executions in favor of D. A. Davis, W. March, Admr., Andrew Baggerly, William Walton and others.

JOHN H. HARDIE, Shff.

July 3, 1840. ts

Great Western Stage Line,



FROM SALISBURY to ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows:

Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W. L.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840. tf

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF

LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. tf

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the Old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

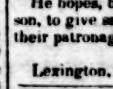
WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.



THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

POCKET BOOK FOUND.—The Subscriber found, in the street at Salisbury, on the 4th instant, a calfskin Pocket Book, containing some valuable papers and 50 cents in cash. The owner can have his property by applying, 3 miles south of Concord, to the subscriber, after paying for this advertisement. WM. A. RICE.

July 11, 1840. 1

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 26th of June last, a Negro Boy who says his name is ALFZE, and that he belongs to John Alston, of the State of Georgia. He says he is 35 years old; he is 5 feet and 7 inches high, head somewhat bald, heavy made—ship and had on when committed, a casinet coat and pantaloons and a round crowned wool hat.

The owner of said boy is hereby requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

WILSON WOMACK, Jailor.

Lexington, N. C., July 3, 1840 3

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Mallard, Wiggins & Erwin, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the sale.

P. S. [illegible] advertisement.—April 4, '40. tf

Fire Cards.

ESTABLISHED

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform [his] friends and the public at large, that he has [taken] the above business, on Main Street, [near] the Court-House, where he is now prepared [to] execute work in short notice,

Carriages of every description

on the most moderate terms, and of [the] best durable materials, and in a style of workmanship inferior to none in this section of Country. Having to make his stay permanent, he will [pay] strict attention to business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their patronage.

☞ Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and faithfully attended to.

Repairing of every description to be [done] done with neatness and dispatch, and on terms to correspond with the times.

N. B. One or two good workmen in the line of business will meet with employment by application be made soon.

NATHAN [illegible]

Salisbury, June 19, 1840.

Moffat's Life Pills & [illegible]

THESE medicines are indebted for their manifest and sensible action in the springs and channels of life, and restoring with renewed tone and vigor. In many [cases] tified cases which have been made public, [they] must every species of disease to which the frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by persons benefitted, and who were perfectly acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and by which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every description. Their operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and [mucus] constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such [large] masses behind as to produce fatal obstructions, with all its train of evils, or sudden death, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the bowels after death; and hence the propriety of these well informed men against quack nostrums or medicines prepared and heralded to the world by ignorant persons. The second class of Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and bladder, and by this means, the liver and [other] the healthful action of which entirely depends on the regularity of the urinary secretion of blood, which takes its red color from the action of the liver and the lungs before it passes to the heart, being thus purified by them, and receiving by food coming from a clean stomach, conveyed by through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Low Spirits and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious complaints of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Tetter, Ringworm, Eruptions and Bad Complexion, Erysipelas, Blotches, Pimples, Sallow, Cloudy, and other Disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Chills and Fevers, Colds and Influenza, and various other diseases which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; as much so, that in Fever and Ague Districts, Physicians have universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patrons is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by certificate or paper notice, or by any thing that he himself can say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit, but is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL: or, Family Physician as a domestic guide to health.—This little work, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to those seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—to be had by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, N. C., May 1, 1840.

Book Bindery.

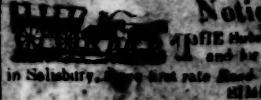
WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still continues the Establishment of the above kind in Salisbury, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Court-House. Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronize him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, and on accommodating terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are respectfully invited to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian office will be punctually forwarded to me.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840.



Notice.

THE Subscriber has just received and for Sale, at his Store in Salisbury, a few first rate Hand Made [illegible]

December 6, 1839.

NOTICE.—I will sell for cash, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Monday the 3rd day of next, six likely Negroes—2 women and 4 girls. JESSE KING.

July 9, 1840. 6w

MATCHLESS EARTH

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Georgia, and by [illegible] N. C.

February 24, 1840.